

The Middletown Transcript

VOL. 48 NO. 23

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1915

PRICE THREE CENTS

OUR CHILDREN'S DAY

A Very Pleasing Program Rendered at Bethesda S. S.

THE WEE ONES DID WELL

Childhood never looked lovelier, or sweeter, than on last Sunday morning when the little ones of the Infant Department of the Methodist Sunday School delighted the goodly sized audience which had met to hear and see them "play their parts"!

Each lad, each lassie, was neatly dressed, the girls in white, compony tricked out with fetching blue topknots, with now and then a pink one.

Their neat, handsome appearance reflects much credit upon the pains and taste of their loving mothers.

We regret that through some strange mishap our M. S. S. note book and all, have been lost, and we were able only to get the morning program.

We must write, however, that the wee actors did unusually well, spoke clearly, knew their parts, and looked "handsome as pictures". Some of the tiny orators provoked not a little amusement by their cunning speeches and gestures.

Some one had taken no end of trouble in training them, and we rather think we can guess who, but these are war times, and our report has been censored at this point!

Miss Anna Denny played the organ nicely for the little folks whose singing, solos, duos and the whole school, was excellent.

The Chancel was beautifully trimmed with ferns, palms and flowers.

In the evening an equally admirable program was given by the senior members of the School wherein were many beautiful features. The boys spoke their lines bravely, and their big squad did some fine drill work, also did the 12 or more girls in white, executing a series of evolutions and formations very pleasing to behold.

The senior recitations and songs also showed the diligent training of Mrs. Helen Armstrong. The organ was finely played in the evening by Miss Prudence Lewes, and the singing was superb.

The sight in the evening from the gallery was a lovely one—a sea of spring bonnets and light hued summer wear, offset by the dark green of the plants massed in the foreground, the whole packed auditorium, below, in the gallery and aisles, brilliantly lighted by the comely ceiling electrics.

M. B. Burris, Superintendent of the School, read the two programs and in the evening made a brief address, congratulating the teachers and school upon their successful labors.

To Mr. Charles Stewart is due much of the credit for the exceptionally fine musical program, not only for his own fine singing but for his skillful leadership.

The Rev. Dr. Wyatt made, morning and evening an instructive address on "Christian Education." Good collections were taken on both occasions.

PROGRAM

Song by the School, "Down in the Meadows".

Praise by the Pastor.

Welbome, by Arrie Bradley.

Recitation, by Eleanor Barnett.

Duet, by Mable and James Collins.

Recitation, "Cheer Up" by Clara Wilson and Rachel Crow.

Recitation, "Bringing Good Cheer" by Stacy Jones.

A greeting, by William Hamburg.

Song, by class of boys.

Recitation, "We Have Work to do for Jesus", by Helen Kates, Margaret Bradley, Helen Crouch.

Recitation, "Bringin' Good Cheer" by Stacy Jones.

A greeting, by William Hamburg.

Song, by class of boys.

Recitation, "We Have Work to do for Jesus", by Helen Kates, Margaret Bradley, Helen Crouch.

Recitation, "Some boys of the Bible" by Lewes Stewart, Charles Hopkins, Leland Sines, Walter Taylor, Horace Moore, Ralph Hynson.

Recitation, by Margaret Denny.

Recitation, by Cassie Denny.

Solo, by Mary Hyson.

Recitation, "Sunbeams" by Catherine Davis, Mable Fouracre, Margaret Bradley, Mildred Sweetman, Evelyn Brown, Ruth Goldsborough, Helen Fouracre, Anna Montgomery.

Song, by the School, "Shining."

Recitation, "I'll Try" by Bertha Chance, Catherine Hopkins, Helen Fouracre, Kathryn Conley, Mary Al-free, Elizabeth Hufnau.

Song, by the School, "We'll Try Hard, Won't You?"

Motion Song, by Class of Girls.

Offering.

Forest Church Notes

Sunday, June 13th 1915.
10.15 A. M. Meeting of the session to receive those desiring to unite with church.

10.30 A. M. Administration of the Sacrament of the Lord's supper.
11.45 A. M. Sunday School session.

2.30 P. M. Preaching at the Armstrong Chapel by the Pastor.

6.45 P. M. Christian Endeavor service, Topic, "Christ's Call to the Young Men of To-day." J. J. Hoffecker, Jr., leader.

7.30 P. M. Evening service with sermon.

The Pastor will be in the Library room this afternoon to confer with any persons who are considering church membership.

A festival will be held in the Armstrong Chapel on Tuesday evening, June 15th, if stormy that evening the festival will be held on the following evening.

The Children's Day service has been postponed until Sunday evening, June 27th, two weeks from tomorrow.

ODESSA

Mr. Irwin Nibblet left for his home in Rehoboth on Friday last.

Mr. Joseph Heller, of Middletown, has removed his family to this town.

Mrs. G. F. Mathers, of Langhorn, Pa., is the guest of Dr. W. V. Woods and wife.

Rev. H. C. Shipley and wife have as their guest this week, Miss Taylor, of Salisbury.

Quite a number of people from this town have visited the Chautauqua at Smyrna, this week.

Miss Viola Smith, of the Woman's College, Newark, is spending the vacation at her home here.

Mrs. Isabella Harrington, of Philadelphia, was a recent visitor with her sister Mrs. Ella Smith.

Miss Lillian Buckson and Miss Cunningham, of Wilmington, were recent guests of friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Watkins entertained Miss May Janvier and Mrs. Humphreys, of Claymont, part of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Aspin, of Wilmington; Mrs. Sutphin, of Trenton, N. J., were over Sunday guests at the home of Mrs. R. J. Mailly.

Mrs. William Eccles entertained on Sunday Mrs. Laura Skelenger and daughter Miss Lou, Mr. William Skelenger and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Jefferys, Mr. and Mrs. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rothwell, of Wilmington, and Mrs. Martha Cattes, of Philadelphia.

On Tuesday evening of last week the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Heller was the scene of a beautiful home wedding when their daughter Miss Mary Frances Heller was united in marriage to Mr. Raymond Yearsley, of Port Penn, by Rev. H. C. Shipley. The rooms were beautifully decorated with roses, ferns and potted plants. They were attended by Mr. John Heller, brother of the bride, and Miss Lillian Hurd, of McDonough, and little Elizabeth Heller, a flower girl. The wedding march was played by Miss Blanche West. After the wedding supper Mr. and Mrs. Yearsley left for their home in Port Penn, amid the many good wishes of their friends.

TOWNSEND

Mrs. Bacon and son, of Germantown, is visiting Miss India Deakyne.

Mrs. William Naylor is the guest of her daughter Mrs. J. A. Hart this week.

Walter Morris, of near Smyrna, is spending this week with his cousin Walter Lee.

Mrs. J. Beauchamp and daughter, of Perryville, Md., are guests of Mrs. W. H. Reynolds.

Many persons from town are attending the Chautauqua in Smyrna this week.

Miss Marion Reynolds is under treatment at the Medico Chi Hospital, Philadelphia.

Leigh Gill, of Boston, Mass., visited his parents Harvey Gill and wife the past week.

Charles Larrimore and family, of Philadelphia, are visiting at the home of Samuel Watts.

William Anderson and wife, Abe Hayden and wife, of Wilmington, spent the week-end with their brother Gilbert Hayden and family.

W. H. Reynolds and wife visited Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, Wednesday, where his nephew Leland Money is under surgical treatment.

Miss Marion Reynolds is under treatment at the Medico Chi Hospital, Philadelphia.

Recitation, "We Have Work to do for Jesus", by Helen Kates, Margaret Bradley, Helen Crouch.

Recitation, "Bringing Good Cheer" by Stacy Jones.

A greeting, by William Hamburg.

Song, by class of boys.

Recitation, "We Have Work to do for Jesus", by Helen Kates, Margaret Bradley, Helen Crouch.

Recitation, "Some boys of the Bible" by Lewes Stewart, Charles Hopkins, Leland Sines, Walter Taylor, Horace Moore, Ralph Hynson.

Recitation, by Margaret Denny.

Recitation, by Cassie Denny.

Solo, by Mary Hyson.

Recitation, "Sunbeams" by Catherine Davis, Mable Fouracre, Margaret Bradley, Mildred Sweetman, Evelyn Brown, Ruth Goldsborough, Helen Fouracre, Anna Montgomery.

Song, by the School, "Shining."

Recitation, "I'll Try" by Bertha Chance, Catherine Hopkins, Helen Fouracre, Kathryn Conley, Mary Al-free, Elizabeth Hufnau.

Song, by the School, "We'll Try Hard, Won't You?"

Motion Song, by Class of Girls.

Offering.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Miss Mary Hutchins has been spending several days in Philadelphia.

Miss R. E. Culp left for her home at Sunbury, Pa., on Tuesday.

Mr. Frank Tyson, of Dayton, Ohio is spending some time in town.

Miss Alberta Cochran has been a Wilmington visitor this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Polk, of Pocatello City, Id., visited Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Biggs this week.

Lieutenant Rupert M. Burstan, of the U. S. Cavalry, is here for a month's visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Biggs this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Pool, of McDonough, were in Elkhorn, Md., this week for a visit with Mrs. Pool's sister Mrs. W. Sterling Evans.

Miss Myrtle Houston has been spending the week with Miss Lillian M. Budd in Wilmington.

Miss Marie T. Lockwood and Miss E. Morton, of Philadelphia, were recent visitors with Mrs. George W. Lockwood.

Mr. and Mrs. William Rothwell, of New Castle, were Sunday guests of their parents Mr. and Mrs. J. Moody Rothwell.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Whitlock and little daughter, of Chicago, Ill., are spending some time with his parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Brockton attended the Commencement exercises at Delaware College this week where their son Irving graduates.

Mr. and Mrs. John Paynter Wilson, Miss Mollie Wilson, Miss Anna Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Wilson, Mrs. C. A. Heffeker, George F. Wilson and Manlove D. Wilson attended the funeral of Mrs. James Roberts in Smyrna on Tuesday.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH NOTES

Sunday, June 13th. The Second Sunday after Trinity.

Divine Service, Morning Prayer and Sermon at 10.30.

Sunday School session at 11.45.

Evening Prayer and Address at 7.30. No Services on Wednesday evening until further notice.

On Sunday, June 20th, the 210th Anniversary Service of Old St. Anne's Church, will be held in the Old Church, Morning Service at 10.30. Sermon by the Rev. Henry B. Bryan, Dean of Trinity Cathedral, Easton, Md. Afternoon service, 2.30. Address by the Hon. James Pennewill, Justice of Supreme Court of Delaware.

The public is cordially invited to these services.

Service in St. Anne's (Town Church) as usual on the last Sunday in June, and the first Sunday in July.

The Rector of St. Anne's Church, and family leave for a two weeks' stay at the Coleman Memorial Clergy House, Rehoboth Beach, on June 14th.

The Junior Auxiliary of St. Anne's Church, has given a donation of linens to the Clergy House at Rehoboth.

The Clergy House has been supplied with many necessary articles by the Auxiliaries of the Diocese, and is now most comfortably furnished for the comfort of the Clergy and others who occupy it during the vacation period.

Bethesda Church Notes

June 13th, 9.30 a. m. Brotherhood Devotional meeting.

10.30 a. m. It gives me, as Pastor, personal satisfaction to announce that the following orders will worship with us at this hour: Damon Lodge, K. of P. No. 12; Good Samaritan, I. O. O. F. No. 9; Red Men Seneca Tribe, No. 44; J. O. U. A. No. 2, and P. O. of A.

We trust that every member of these fraternal organizations will be at pains to attend. The subject will be "Every Man Help His Neighbor". Everything will be done to make the service attractive and profitable, and we extend to these brothers a cordial welcome.

2 P. M. Sunday School. Will not each one push just a little?

7.30 P. M. Public worship with sermon. Subject, "Some points of Methodist doctrine and history which young converts should know". The message will be designed to help those who are probationary members in the church. The probationers are to be received into full membership on June 20th, in the morning. Miss Minnie Shay will be with us.

War On Chestnut Disease

The chestnut bark disease has become serious that the Department of Agriculture has decided it is now necessary to quarantine New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, North Carolina, Iowa and Nebraska or portions of those states where this disease prevails.

To determine the territory to be quarantined a public hearing was held in Washington on May 18. The proposed quarantine will restrict the movement from this territory of chestnut lumber with bark on it.

The disease has played havoc with chestnuts in Maryland, Virginia and the East generally.

204TH ANNIVERSARY

WILL GET DIPLOMAS

Six Graduates In This Year's Class at High School

PROF. PEARSON WILL SPEAK

The Class Day exercises of the Middlebury High School were held last evening in the Assembly Room at the school. The graduates were: Hugh Cooke Brown, Avery Burton

SECRETARY OF STATE BRYAN, OBJECTING TO NOTE TO BERLIN, QUIT OFFICE

Intimates in Letter to President That He Fears Latter's Stand On Submarine Campaign May Result in War Between United States and Germany.

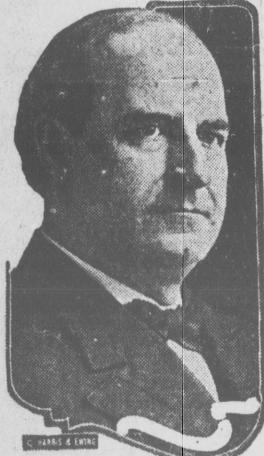
Washington.—After Tuesday's Cabinet meeting Secretary of State Bryan resigned from President Wilson's Cabinet. The President has accepted the resignation, and Robert Lansing, counselor of the State Department, has been designated as acting secretary of state.

The resignation was based on the refusal of Secretary Bryan to sign the strict note of President Wilson to Germany making rejoinder to the German reply to President Wilson's note of May 13th, protesting against German submarine attacks on unarmed merchantmen, and demanding that submarine warfare on such vessels should cease.

Mr. Bryan regards Mr. Wilson's letter as too brusque and peremptory and holds that this government should have acceded to the German suggestion for an investigation to first determine all the facts in the Lusitania case.

Mr. Wilson's refusal to consider this suggestion and his determination to regard the charges that the Lusitania was armed, as irrelevant to the real

Bryan and Wilson Part With Mutual Respect



William Jennings Bryan

SECRETARY BRYAN'S RESIGNATION.

Secretary Bryan's letter of resignation was as follows:

"My dear Mr. President—

"It is with sincere regret that I have reached the conclusion that I should return to you the commission of Secretary of State with which you honored me at the beginning of your administration.

"Obedient to your sense of duty and actuated by the highest motives, you have prepared for transmission to the German government a note in which I cannot join without violating what I deem to be an obligation to my country, and the issue involved is of such moment that to remain a member of the Cabinet would be as unfair to you as it would be to the cause which is nearest my heart, namely, the prevention of war.

"I, therefore, respectfully tender my resignation, to take effect when the note is sent, unless you prefer an earlier hour. All like desirous of reaching a peaceful solution of the problems arising out of the use of submarines against merchantmen we find ourselves differing irreconcilably as to the methods which should be employed.

"It falls to your lot to speak officially for the nation. I consider it to be none the less my duty to endeavor as a private citizen, to promote the end which you have in view by means which you do not feel at liberty to use.

"In securing the intimate and pleasant relations which have existed between us during the past two years, permit me to acknowledge the profound satisfaction which it has given me to be associated with you in the important work which has come before the State Department, and to thank you for the courtesy extended.

"With the heartfelt good wishes for your personal welfare and for the success of your administration, I am, my dear Mr. President,

"Very truly yours,
(Signed) "W. J. BRYAN."

A GERMAN REPLY.

Holds To Her Original View That Frye Case Should Be Taken To a Prize Court.

Berlin, via London.—Germany has sent a note in reply to the representations of the American government regarding the American steamship William P. Frye, which was sunk by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich last January. The note reiterates the original view taken by

ZEPPELIN BLOWN TO PIECES IN AIR

Canadian Aviator Wins Duel Among the Clouds.

EXPLOIT FIRST ON RECORD

Attacking Aeroplane Turned Upside Down When Bombs Explode The Dirigible's Gas Bag—The Pilot Rights Machine.

London.—For the first time on record a Zeppelin in the air has been destroyed by an aviator in an aeroplane. Reginald A. J. Warneford, a young Canadian sub-lieutenant in the Royal Navy, who mastered aeroplaning only this summer, has performed the feat, and is somewhere within the British lines, while the Zeppelin lies in ruins, sprawled on the roof and grounds of an orphanage near Ghent.

Falling there a blazing mass, after being struck by the young aviator's bombs, its crew of 38 men were killed, as also were several occupants of the orphanage buildings.

The theory is advanced that this Zeppelin was the craft which raided the east coast of England Sunday night for the fact that it was in the air over Belgium, between Ghent and Brussels, at 3 o'clock in the morning, leads to the belief that it was returning from an expedition, not starting. Dawn breaks early these days, and the huge Zeppelin could be sighted far off, and it is presumed that the craft was headed for her home hangar when Warneford came winging swiftly under the gray skies.

Long Pursuit.

The Zeppelin, which was flying comparatively low, began to mount at once, but the British's was speedier and climbed into the air in long spirals, reaching a position at length over the German's vast bulk. From this point of vantage Warneford plied the Zeppelin's shell repeatedly with his incendiary bombs.

Without parallel in this war or any other, is the story which the young aviator will have to relate, for details of the fight have not yet been told. First came the long pursuit, for, according to the Admiralty report, the aeroplane was 6,000 feet up. To reach this altitude would require nearly 20 minutes, and the Zeppelin meantime could drive forward approximately 15 miles.

Then followed the maneuvering for position, and finally the dropping of the bombs from which the dirigible tried vainly to escape. Minor explosions occurred, and, at last, one of terrific force, and the Zeppelin burst into flames.

Aeroplane Turns Turtle.

At that moment Warneford must have been at close range over the dirigible, for almost simultaneously with the outburst his machine turned completely over, and for a moment he hung head down with his monoplane, all control of which had been lost, pitching and tossing in the swift currents of air which rushed up to fill the vacuum created.

Then followed the maneuvering for position, and finally the dropping of the bombs from which the dirigible tried vainly to escape. Minor explosions occurred, and, at last, one of terrific force, and the Zeppelin burst into flames.

10,000 TURKS WOUNDED.

Morgenthau Says Constantinople Is Unable To Care For Them.

Washington.—Wounded soldiers are arriving continuously in Constantinople in such large numbers that the Turkish authorities there are unable to cope with the situation, according to American Ambassador Morgenthau, at Constantinople, in a communication to the American Red Cross appealing for additional supplies. Mr. Morgenthau, who is chairman of the American Red Cross Chapter there, reports under date of May 8 that there were then in Constantinople alone over 10,000 wounded soldiers and that more were arriving daily.

"The conditions here are very sad," the Ambassador said. "I have never been brought in contact with so many wounded men, and they are such a brave lot that they bear their pains without complaint."

"With affectionate regard,

"Sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON."

DERNBURG LEAVES FOR HOME.

Passage From New York On Norwegian Steamer.

New York.—Dr. Bernard Dernburg has engaged passage on the steamer Bergensjord, of the Norwegian-American Line, according to an announcement made at the offices of the company here. The ship sails from here on Saturday

GERMAN FLEET OUT IN BALTIC.

It Exchanges Shots With Russian Ships Near Gulf Of Riga.

Petrograd, via London.—An official statement issued by the War Office says: "A strong German fleet has appeared in the middle Baltic and exchanged shots with the Russian fleet near the Gulf of Riga."

GERMAN TROOPS PLANT CROPS.

Start Farming on Conquered Land In Belgium and France.

Berlin, via London.—The Prussian Minister of Agriculture informed the Budget Committee of the Diet that German troops had planted 80 per cent. of the arable area of the occupied territory in Belgium and France. Grain and potatoes were planted. The Minister added that the cultivation of the moorlands of Germany would not materially affect the food supply.

TRAPPED BY FIRE IN "OLD MILL."

One Child Dead and Four Others Badly Burned.

Chester, W. Va.—Trapped in an amusement device known as the "Old Mill" at Rock Springs Park, near here five children were burned, one fatally, before they were rescued. Seventeen children, members of picnic crowds from schools of surrounding towns, were in three boats within the building when the fire broke out. Albert Reiner, 12 years old, of Chester, died later in a hospital.

Checks signed with an electric pen are said to be proof against forgery.

FIRST BREAK IN CABINET.

Bryan's Resignation Adds Chapter To Spectacular Career.

Washington.—William Jennings Bryan's retirement as Secretary of State because of a question of principle at a critical moment in the nation's history adds another sensation to a spectacular career—a life devoted to arduous political campaigning, the lecture platform and the cause of universal peace, and is the first break in the Wilson Cabinet.

Inclusive of all ranks, 68,000 men are serving in the Navy of the United States of America.

Checks signed with an electric pen are said to be proof against forgery.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?



(Copyright)

WILL PAY FOR LOSS OF THE GULFLIGHT

U. S. Government Loses Its Dissolution Suit.

ALSO EXPRESSES REGRETS

The United States Asked To Furnish All the Information It Has In the Case Of The Cushing.

Washington.—Germany, in a note cabled to the State Department by Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin, expressed regrets that, through "an unfortunate accident," a German submarine had torpedoed the American steamship Gulflight and declared itself "ready to furnish full recompence for the damage thereby sustained by American citizens."

In the same communication the German Foreign Office said it had not yet been possible to clear up fully the case of the American steamer Cushing, reported attacked by a German aero-plane, and asked that the United States communicate the information in its possession concerning this incident.

Blame for the attack on the Gulflight was placed by the Foreign Office upon the proximity of two British patrol boats and the absence from the steamer's freeboard of the distinctive markings usually carried by neutral ships in the war zone. "That the attacked steamer carried the American flag," the note added, "was first observed at the moment of firing the shot."

The Gulflight was torpedoed in the English Channel five weeks ago, while bound from Port Arthur, Texas, for Rouen, France, with oil. She was towed to Crow's Sound and beached for repairs. Two seamen were drowned when the crew took to the boats immediately after the attack, and the captain died of heart trouble the next day.

The expression of regret follows the principle outlined in the circular recently sent to neutral nations by Germany disclaiming any intention of attacking neutral vessels carrying non-contraband cargoes.

NO SPECIAL WARNING.

Gerard Says Advice To Americans Is Always "Standing."

Gerdau Says Advice To Americans Is Always "Standing."

Washington.—Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin, cabled the State Department that reports of Americans in Germany having been warned to be prepared to leave were attributed to the embassy's standing advice that the war zone in Europe is not a desirable place for Americans.

"The warning that the stories have referred to," said Secretary Bryan, "is what has been said all the time since the war began. It has been said in other places; that is, that during the war Europe is not a good place for Americans to be in."

In another part of the opinion the court states that "the real test of monopoly is not the size of that which is acquired, but the trade power of which that is not acquired." "If mere size were the test of monopoly and trade restraint," the court further on said, "we have not one but half a dozen unlawful monopolies in the large department stores of a single city."

HARD COAL TAX BILL SIGNED.

Designed To Take Place Of Measure Before Supreme Court.

Washington.—Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin, cabled the State Department that reports of Americans in Germany having been warned to be prepared to leave were attributed to the embassy's standing advice that the war zone in Europe is not a desirable place for Americans.

"The warning that the stories have referred to," said Secretary Bryan, "is what has been said all the time since the war began. It has been said in other places; that is, that during the war Europe is not a good place for Americans to be in."

In another part of the opinion the court states that "the real test of monopoly is not the size of that which is acquired, but the trade power of which that is not acquired." "If mere size were the test of monopoly and trade restraint," the court further on said, "we have not one but half a dozen unlawful monopolies in the large department stores of a single city."

GERMANS SINK 7 MORE.

One Steamer, One Schooner and Five Trawlers.

London.—One small British steamer, one schooner and five trawlers were added to the list of vessels sunk by German submarines Sunday. No lives are reported lost. Four of the trawlers were sunk in the waters off Peterhead, the most easterly of the Scottish headlands.

3,113 ON NEW LIST.

English Casualty Report Largest Single One Ever Issued.

London.—The latest official casualty list added 3,113 names to the list of killed, wounded and missing since the war began. This is the longest single list issued by the Government during the war.

AMMUNITION TO MEXICANS.

Carranza Gets 400,000 Rounds Of Rifle Cartridges.

Laredo, Texas.—Evidently preparing for further hostilities, instead of a "get-together" plan, as requested by President Wilson, Carranzistas took across the border 400,000 rounds of rifle ammunition. They will be distributed to arsenals in Northern Mexico. Further shipments, ahead of a possible embargo, are expected soon.

NO WAR PREPARATION.

Transfer Of Troops Only Routine, Says Secretary Garrison.

Washington.—No "war" preparations have been ordered or are contemplated, either for the regular Army or State militia, because of the German diplomatic or the Mexican situation.

Secretary of War Garrison emphatically stated. Transfers of troops to and from the Philippines and on the Mexican border, he said, are merely of routine character.

REFORMED SYNOD WITH WILSON.

Commends His Stand For American Neutrality In War.

Chicago.—A campaign to bring the 1916 Democratic National Convention to Chicago was launched here at a meeting of 200 Indiana editors. Charles Boeschenstein, of Edwardsville, Ill., member of the Democratic National Committee, reported that more than 20 of the National Committee members are in favor of Chicago. The convention city will be selected at the meeting of the National Committee in December.

Chicago.—A campaign to bring the 1916 Democratic National Convention to Chicago was launched here at a meeting of 200 Indiana editors. Charles Boeschenstein, of Edwardsville, Ill., member of the Democratic National Committee, reported that more than 20 of the National Committee members are in favor of Chicago. The convention city will be selected at the meeting of the National Committee in December.

NEAR A BILLION FROM THE WAR

Exports of Food and Munitions Stupendous in Value.

HUGE SHIPMENTS YET TO GO

Figures Of Actual Shipments Show Enormous Increase Over Record In 1914—Automobiles In Great Demand.

Washington.—Warring Europe's purchases of food supplies and munitions of war in the United States during the first nine months of the titanic conflict raging on that continent have totaled nearly a billion dollars. An idea of the stupendous size of these purchases can be gathered from the fact that they represent an increase of \$635,000,000 over the normal exports of the same months of the previous year, when peace prevailed.

Figures furnished by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce show that the exportation of munitions of war and articles that go into their manufacture from the United States totaled at the end of April the sum of \$321,504,000, an increase of \$138,025,000 over the corresponding period of the previous year. The exportation of foodstuffs has reached \$657,402,000, an increase of \$396,416,000.

These figures represent only the actual exports. Other large purchases have been made, which have not yet been delivered. Officials at the Department of Commerce today declared that they believe exports of war materials and food supplies will increase rather than diminish with the entrance of Italy into the struggle and on account of the difficulty the Allies have in manufacturing war munitions.

The value of the horses exported has jumped from \$2,918,000 to \$47,784,000 and the value of mules has increased from \$614,935 to \$7,478,000.

The exports of explosives have advanced from \$5,471,000 to \$21,163,000, while harness and saddles have leaped from \$1,571,000 to \$10,769,772. The total exports of leather goods have increased from \$17,787,000 to \$44,129,875.

An enormous gain in zinc exports has also been made. Last year these totaled only \$327,702, but since the war began they have reached \$15,799,867. Last year no pig lead was exported at all, but this year the exports have reached \$6,153,474. Barbed wire has jumped from \$3,424,721 to \$5,187,893.

The exports of wearing apparel, knit goods, cotton cloths and yarns also have increased enormously. The total wearing apparel exports, representing clothing, have jumped from \$8,790,000 to \$24,953,000, while knit goods have increased from \$2,136,147 to \$10,476,864, yarn from \$583,120 to \$1,233,882 and yarn manufactured products from \$4,790

SEEING LIFE with JOHN HENRY

by George V. Hobart



John Henry On Vanity

SAY! have you ever noticed that the bug called Vanity can cook up more trouble for human beings than any germ that ever built its nest in a brain cell?

It's a subtle little disease, this fever we call Vanity. No man ever knows he has it but he can always recognize the symptoms in his neighbor.

Sometimes it breaks out in diamond rings on the fingers; sometimes it takes the form of ragtime clothing accompanied by rainbow neckties, and sometimes it drives a man into politics who should remain at his post as the chauffeur of a garbage wagon.

And then again there are occasions when it never shows in a man until after he is dead and his will reads, "I give and bequeath the sum of thirty thousand dollars for the purposes of scattering my ashes from the highest peak of the Himalaya mountains."

Hep Hardy has it for keeps. Around the club the other night I saw him drink seven Scotch highballs because somebody swelled him all up by telling him he never showed the effects of liquor.

Then he had to lean against the buildings all the way home.

Even friend wife isn't proof against the Vanity microbe.

Not long ago some fresh friend told her that she was getting stout and Peaches promptly fell for every obesity cure known to modern science.

During her calmer moments Peaches has the general appearance of a Fletcherizing canary bird, but when some amiable idiot told her that day by day she was growing to look more and more like a public building she uttered a few shrill screams and started after that obesity proposition with a tomahawk.

I tried to flag her and talk her out of it, but she waved me back and said she wasn't going through this world chaperoning a double chin.

So Peaches started in to put the sabots to the fatty tissues and for a week our erstwhile peaceful home became two reels in the Movies entitled "A Rough Night at Sea."

When I reached home on the eve of the Battle of Embonpoint I found Peaches strolling around the campus made up to look like a lady scarecrow. Her face was concealed behind a muslin mask, there was a feverish glint in her eyes and in both hands she clutched a book which proclaimed itself "The Road to Beauty; or, How to Get Thin Without Calling in the Doctor."

As I breezed through the turnstile with a cheery "Good eventide, Lasie!" she turned her acetylene lamps on me and burned me to standstill.

Then she threw both herself and the book on our nearly-Persian rug and began to roll around the room. Seeking new worlds to conquer, she rolled out into the dining room, bumped into the sideboard, and exit, rolling into hall with glass-crash.

"What's the idea?" I gasped, when friend wife rolled back into my life again and dropped anchor in a Morris chair.

"Reducing," she answered in still, small voice of a Marathon runner at the end of the ninety-fourth mile. Then she rushed out and weighed herself and came back with the glad tidings that she'd lost six and one-quarter ounces.

"Eat one of our new cook's breakfast rolls and get it back permanently," I suggested, and Peaches didn't speak to me for twenty minutes.

The next morning Aunt Louisa Mi-

room. I felt something sharp and peculiar on my back. It was one of my shoulder blades peeping out to see what the matter was. The temperature had started to display itself in four figures when I gasped, "What is this thing that's over us—a plumber's blow-pipe?"

"Shush!" whispered Peaches, "it's an electric blanket—we're reducing!"

Shrieking the battlecry of Freedom I pushed the volcano off the bed and jumped to my feet.

Peaches also jumped to her feet and with one of them stepped on an ohm or something, whereupon she let a blood-curdling yell out of her that could be heard in Winnipeg.

Then she put her other foot down and landed on a volt or an ampere or something equally exciting and became short-circuited.

She was the best little short-circuit that ever fussed a fuse.

For two minutes that room looked like a thunderstorm with Peaches playing all the elements.

When I finally got the current turned off and all the live wires out of her hair Peaches collapsed on the sofa, screaming! "Take it away! Take it away! Now I know what a hard life the third rail must lead!"

I think the electric blanket has cured friend wife.

At any rate all the exercising funnies have been presented to the janitor's children, and Peaches has promised to be kind to a double chin if Nature slips her one.

Old King Solomon had the right idea when he said to his typewriter, "Vanity, vanity, all is vanity!"

If a surgeon could remove our vanity as easily as he removes an appendix there'd be a lot more money in the savings bank.

What do you think?

HOW ONE MAN GOT HIS START

Couldn't Go in for a Literary Career, So Went Into Hardware Business.



Sometimes it Takes the Form of Rag-Time Clothing.

while fragments of a Victor Herbert medley nestled coily in her hair.

Mrs. Gadfrey dropped in next day about lunch time and told Peaches that the only real way to reduce the flesh is to take a long walk; so Peaches picked out a long walk and took it.

After she was gone about six hours, and it was getting dark she called me up on the long distance and broke the news to me that she had walked some fifteen miles, and that she had been terribly extravagant and had used up all the walk that was in her, and would I please be so kind as to send a taxi and not leave her to perish in a strange land among the savage tribes in the Bronx.

"What's the idea?" I gasped, when friend wife rolled back into my life again and dropped anchor in a Morris chair.

"Reducing," she answered in still, small voice of a Marathon runner at the end of the ninety-fourth mile. Then she rushed out and weighed herself and came back with the glad tidings that she'd lost six and one-quarter ounces.

"Eat one of our new cook's breakfast rolls and get it back permanently," I suggested, and Peaches didn't speak to me for twenty minutes.

The next morning Aunt Louisa Mi-

soared us to the Chinese their highest culture. They are located in the old part of the city and cover a large space. They were built in the fourth century, by the Ming emperor Hong Wu, a great patron of learning.

He codified the laws, and established schools in all the chief cities and towns, write Dr. Vachel T. and Catherine F. Lindsay in the Illinois State Register.

These halls, in general appearance

made us think of stalls for animals on some county fair grounds, only there were more of them. They were in long brick sheds, and about five feet square, the slanting roofs being made of tile. They were intended to accommodate about thirty thousand students.

Each line of cells was open to the south. A narrow board on the floor of the cell, answered for a bed at night, two boards across at proper heights for seat and desk, niches in the wall for food basket and candle.

Each student was expected to prepare an essay on the books of Confucius, Mencius and their disciples and commentators. No original ideas or personal experiences were to be introduced.

There is a high tower near the center of this inclosure from which the long lines of tiled shed roofs are seen, many of them in ruins, all overgrown with high weeds, wild vines and moss.

In looking through "A Guide to Nanking" we found one mention of these honored halls in the descriptions of "Most Noted Places," formerly the equivalent in China of all the universities in our East combined.

On the same page of the catalogue there were mentioned 48 modern schools for all purposes one could well think of—

military, commercial, surveying, drawing, naval, police, polytechnic, prison reform, law, normal, language, silk-worm and mulberry, theological, Biblical, with many that indicated special studies and industries for girls.

Most of these are established in good modern buildings in parklike inclosures, with lawn, grass, trees and flowers, and rooms equipped and set apart for their especial work. The Chinese are given to vocational training. They have an elaborate system of division of labor. They do not believe in a "man of all work."

Confucianism and Idols.

We hear a great deal about the superstition and idolatry of the Chinese. We were astonished to find in Nanking, and indeed everywhere we went, the Buddhist temples either grown up in weeds, or the idols thrown away and the buildings transformed into modern schoolhouses. Idolatry in China is largely a growth through centuries that has gradually developed from Buddhism, just as we see all manner of flocks attached to a dying tree.

Confucianism is not idol worship.

In its principles it is purely a code of ethical laws. Its fundamental laws are strikingly similar to the laws of Moses. Consequently a person may be a Confucian in a general sense, and at the same time a Christian. It is quite worth while just here to call attention to the fact that Confucius lived about five hundred years before Christ, more than a century after the

most interesting still remaining are five pairs of stone statues of animals,

standing on either side of the great road leading from the entrance gate of the park, perhaps twenty feet in height; pairs of elephants, camels, lions, soldiers and priests, as the last pair of guards. Near the gate is a temple or tower with four openings, situated on a low hill. Within is a stone tablet, erected upright, on the back of a turtle. It is covered with inscriptions of the great deeds of this emperor, Tai Dzu. It is said in Chinese history, "This tablet was erected there as a sign of reverence to one of the greatest emperors that China ever produced."

The hats used to be purchased from a hatter in Bishopsgate street, named Greenway, for 2s, but in 1811 he informed the governor that a duty of 1s each had been imposed, and the cost raised to 2s. The duty was again raised to 2s each, and in 1813 to 2s 6d. The duty was afterwards repealed, but by that time the governors were purchasing Bibles instead of hats for the boys.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

Tall Hats of the Past.

In spite of statements made lately to the contrary, tall hats were invented long before 1813. A Mr. Toft of Tottenham, who died in 1767, left £50 to the governors of the Tottenham free grammar school, the interest of which was to be devoted to the purchase of three tall hats as prizes for the three best boys.

The hats used to be purchased from a hatter in Bishopsgate street, named Greenway, for 2s, but in 1811 he informed the governor that a duty of 1s each had been imposed, and the cost raised to 2s. The duty was again raised to 2s each, and in 1813 to 2s 6d. The duty was afterwards repealed, but by that time the governors were purchasing Bibles instead of hats for the boys.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

The Devil's Own.

The Inn of Court Officers' Training corps is proud of its traditional name, the Devil's Own, a title which links it with the patriots of the four inns, who formed a volunteer corps in the time of the Napoleonic wars. It was George III who bestowed the title on the corps. He was reviewing bands of volunteers and, as one particularly smart body of men passed before him, asked who they were. "Lawyers," was the reply. "The Devil's Own, the Devil's Own," said the old king, who had a habit of repeating his phrases. And the lawyers, who had a sense of humor, adopted the title with glee.—*London Chronicle*.

Fires Lasted Five Years.

Perhaps the most remarkable beginning and ending to a colliery fire was in the case of a mine near Sterling, Scotland, belonging to the Sauchie Colliery company. The first shaft they sank was abandoned in favor of an

The AWAKENING OF CHINA



BRONZE LION AT PEKING GATE

MARYLAND NEWS IN SHORT ORDER

The Latest Gleanings From All Over the State.

TOLD IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS

The tax rate for Washington county was fixed at 69 cents.

Frederick Stadlander, a farmer, died at his home near Princess Anne.

Charles C. Neal, of Hagerstown, was sentenced to the whipping post for wife beating.

A valuable horse of J. W. Symons, a merchant at Roxbury, was struck by a Baltimore and Ohio passenger train and killed.

Miss Violet Bennett, 18 years old, daughter of Charles Bennett, was buried to death in her home, in the First district of Cecil county.

The Western Maryland Sheep Raisers' Association was organized at Cumberland at a meeting at the City Hall.

Alexander Kilgour, of Rockville, announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for state's attorney for Montgomery county.

The commencement exercises of the North East High School was held in the assembly room at Elkhorn, the address to the graduates being made by Hon. Emerson C. Harrington.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at the request of its milk shippers and passengers at Tuscarora, has restored the ticket agency there, with H. A. Drongeburg as ticket agent.

Mrs. Emerson C. Harrington, wife of the State Comptroller, is confined to her home, in Cambridge, with a fracture of the hip. Mrs. Harrington fell on a hardwood floor about four months ago. At first it was thought that she had suffered only a sprain, but an X-ray taken a few days ago showed a fracture.

Three midshipmen were ordered dismissed from the Naval Academy and a formal court of inquiry has been detailed to conduct a thorough probe of the "gouging" scandal or theft of examination questions proposed for the late annual examinations and as a result of which several other midshipmen also were involved.

County Commissioner George G. Bradley, Jr., of Montgomery, made an announcement of his candidacy for the Democratic nomination to succeed himself. He was appointed by Governor Crothers to fill out the term of Commissioner Richard Humphrey Cissell, who died shortly after being re-elected.

After exonerating Ovid V. Shaw of the charge of killing his brother, Alfonzo Shaw, near White Plains, Md., the same coroner's jury reassembled and made another investigation before Justice Wilkerson. A verdict was returned charging Ovid V. Shaw with the murder. Shaw was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Penn and placed in jail at La Plata.

The County Commissioners of Talbot county fixed the tax rate at 87½ cents, an increase over the rate for 1914 of two cents. They levied for the public schools \$34,500, an increase of \$4,500. The taxable basis of the county is \$12,000,000, which at the tax rate agreed upon, gives the commissioners \$105,200 revenue to run the county for the fiscal year.

The County Commissioners of Howard county fixed the tax rate at 95 cents. Notwithstanding the fact that large sums were spent in the building and maintenance of roads and in other ways on permanent improvements, and despite the fact that approximately \$300,000 worth of personal property has been stricken from the tax books in accordance with the recent act of the Legislature, the rate is 5 cents lower than that of last year.

The final exercises of the George Biddle High School, Cecilton, were held Tuesday. The address was made by Dr. S. C. Mitchell, president of Delaware College, the diploma being presented by Joseph M. McVeigh, Superintendent of Schools for Cecil county. The graduates were Robert Woodford Hall, Elizabeth Adelaide Lusby, Mary Richards Anderson, Isabel Thomas Clark, Frances Ward Davis, Ethel Luthringer, Agnes Ostrom and Carmon Price.

While Mrs. Goldsborough was a confirmed invalid, her death was sudden and unexpected and caused great surprise as well as sorrow in this city. She is survived by four sons—Governor Goldsborough, Drs. Brice W. and Martin Goldsborough, of Cambridge, and Paymaster McGill R. Goldsborough, U. S. N., who is now on the battleship South Carolina.

Mrs. Goldsborough was 72 years old.

The Governor rushed home from Annapolis, just having returned from his transcontinental trip.

INSURANCE REPORT IN

State Insurance Commissioner William Mason Sheehan made public his report to Governor Goldsborough for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1914, showing that the department received during the year \$365,703.36, of which \$322,190.61 was paid over to the State Comptroller. This return to the State is the largest ever made by the Insurance Department.

Mr. Sheehan says in his report that the increase in the revenue of the department reflects a relative increase in the volume of insurance business in the State, and also that the local life and fire insurance companies are growing in importance as business institutions.

"It is, however, a lamentable fact," he continued, "that we have not a greater number of larger life and fire insurance companies, so that much of the money that is sent elsewhere to pay premiums and for investment in securities might be retained and invested in Maryland properties and securities."

The Insurance Commissioner then speaks of the bonding and casualty companies of the State, of the great size and usefulness which they have attained and of the gratifying results of the thorough and painstaking examinations which he has made of some of them, in co-operation with the insurance departments of other States.

In this connection Mr. Sheehan refers disapprovingly to the present provision of the law relating to examinations. He says the law provides for only one regular examiner, giving authority for the employment of such additional assistants as may be necessary.

The method works expensively, he states, in the examination of large concerns; and, as such concerns pay the cost of examination, entails a heavy burden upon them. The Commissioner thinks it would be wiser and more economical to have a competent corps of regular examiners, who, he says, soon would become especially proficient in insurance examinations and be able to handle large tasks speedily.

He asks from the next Legislature a law requiring all insurance agents and solicitors to register at the department annually and to receive a license, which may be revoked upon proof of misconduct. Such a law, he says, would go far toward preventing "switching" and "raiding" of one company's business by the agents of another—a practice which is recognized by insurance people as wrong. Similar laws have been enacted by practically all the other States, he says.

Mr. Sheehan also recommends that companies writing insurance under the Workmen's Compensation law of this State be required to have a surplus of at least \$125,000. He says that he has ruled that companies doing such business must have not less than \$250,000 capital and that he thinks they should be required also to have a surplus of 50 per cent of their capital.

ST. JOHN'S TO CLOSE JUNE 16.

Commencement Exercises Will Begin Next Friday.

The commencement exercises at St. John's College will begin June 11 and continue to June

The Middletown Transcript

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

—AT—
Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware—BY—
The Middletown Transcript Co.

(INCORPORATED)

LONG DISTANCE 'PHONE NO. 37.

Entered at the PostOffice as second-class matter

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., JUNE 12, 1915

THE NATION'S PERIL

ONCE more, after the lapse of over a half century, the Democratic party is in possession of the Government at the time of a great national crisis. Is President Wilson going to prove another weak, if well-meaning, Buchanan?

He has in his protest against Germany's assassinations on the sea, spoken though late, some plain, strong words of warning, and, probably, after that wide outburst of earnest approval from his countrymen, feels like backing up his manly words with manly deeds. Will he suffer his judgment to be clouded and his will to be weakened by that hair-brained spouter, Bryan?—"that incubus", as the conservative Philadelphia Ledger styled him in a half-column roost!

Bryan says with Carnegie, "Let's never fight back under any circumstances. If Germany must murder Americans—why, let her do so. We must never fight"; that is the substance of many silly grape-juice speeches made by Bryan, and of the idiotic "Peace-at-any-price"—literature being sowed broadcast over the country by him and other visionaries to weaken, and destroy all sense of patriotism among Americans—to make us, a nation of milk-sops, and finally to leave us with our disbanded army and our dismantled navy, like Korea, a prey to insolent England, to brutal Germany or to greedy Japan!

Mr. Wilson's reply to the German quibbles was written last week, and has already been twice read to his Cabinet, and now more delay, and yet another presentation to the Cabinet!

All this delay and shilly-shallying will only weaken the force of the document, and encourage Germany to further impudence. Indeed, it is the well known fact that Bryan is for "peace at any price", together with Mr. Wilson's weak, vacillating Mexican policy, that has probably made possible these atrocious assaults by Germany upon our citizens.

But whether or not this be so, it is a fact that for over two ten months Germany by word and by deed has shown a shocking disregard of every obligation alike to individuals and to nations—making "scraps of paper" of them all—till any fool could see we were also likely to be attacked, and yet Mr. Wilson and his "peace-at-any-price" Secretary Bryan, and the Democratic Congress, have not lifted a finger in any way to strengthen the nation's defences on land or on sea! Our corporal's guard of an army—less than 25,000 men in the United States proper—not even been brought up to its full quota of 88,000, and our navy, neglected enough God knows under Mr. Taft, has been allowed to grow yet weaker till it has sunk to the fifth place in the list of the world's navies!

An ignorant layman, Mr. Daniels—verily, "a Daniel come to judgment, ay! a Daniel!"—has had the audacity to put his crass notions up against the views of naval experts like Admiral Fiske, Fletcher and others, and even to attempt to discipline these courageous officers for doing their duty in under-feeding the country where Daniels has been falsely crying "all is well"!

The late sham battle is an illustration of the wretched condition of our navy. One half of the 35 submarines were so put out of commission by a little test of real action, as to be completely disabled!

Our navy is blind—has none of the swift scouting ships without which today a navy is helpless; is almost dumb, for its guns cannot carry so far by four or six miles, as those of the Elizabeth type; is slow, for many foreign warships have much greater speed than ours; then, even the ships we have are not fully manned and officered; aeroplane or hydroplane scouting, though perfected in America, is virtually unknown to our army or navy! And yet this Democratic Congress not only has refused to remedy these known evils, but a number of Senators actually favor a decrease in our navy! The money that this economic, super-billionaire Democratic Congress appropriated, was more needed for fattening the Democratic "pork barrel"!

For an administration to be thus guilty of great neglect under conditions like these, and in the face of what is occurring in Europe, is criminal. But be very sure the people will hold Mr. Wilson and his party to a stern responsibility therefore, and it may well be that the Democratic party's course will forfeit for another half century the nation's confidence.

SAVAGERY IN WARFARE

"A Zeppelin dropped bombs on an English village and killed two women. French aeroplanes dropped bombs on a German powder factory." Ex."

The above item shows the humane, civilized manner in which France and all the allies are making war, and the inhuman, savage manner in which Germany is doing so.

Though brutal Germany has from the very beginning been thus cowardly making war on unarmed non-combatants on women and children, murdering hundreds of them, often at night in their beds, the Allies have refused to retaliate, but have honorably confined the use of their bomb-armed aeroplanes to attacking military positions and stores, war ships and armies. No brave Frenchman, Englishman nor even fearfully wronged Belgians ever descend so low as to make war on women and babies!

In their mad campaign of terrorizing England, these German devils incarnate have made 19 Zeppelin attacks upon defenseless towns and villages, killing many innocent people and destroying much property. But these barbaric practices which are in violation of the warfare rules agreed upon in the Hague Convention to which Germany was a signatory party, have accomplished absolutely nothing but this senseless destruction of life and property—have not in the least benefitted Germany or harmed England in a military sense!

This insane frenzy of Germany reminds one of that ferocious maniac, Nero, who, in his senseless hatred of the Roman people and his crazy thirst for blood, "Wished all Rome had but one neck so he could hew it off at a blow!"

Since Germany's half-naked, barbaric ancestors piled the torch indiscriminately to towns and villages, and put defenceless men, women and children to the sword, many centuries ago, the world has seen nothing equaling the merciless, senseless brutality, the wanton cruelty, the devilish ingenuity to inflict pain showed ever since she began this awful war by Germany, the boasted home of the new "Kultur"!

Dropping bombs on sleeping villages; spraying burning oil, and firing shells filled with gases which cause the wounded to linger hours in terrible agony; blowing up without warning unarmed sailing vessels, those of neutrals as well as those of their enemies; poisoning wells, as was done in the South African campaign by the Germans, and openly defended by them; sinking passenger ships like the Lusitania, where by thousands of innocent passengers have been mangled or drowned; pillage, rape and murder wholesale in Belgium, neutral, inoffensive Belgium, as was conclusively proved after months of impartial investigation by two separate committees of Belgium and France, and of England—these are some of the methods by which this insane Kaiser and his war crew are seeking to impose upon a shocked and outraged world their war "Kultur" boom in hell!

It is now apparent to all that it is indeed, as The Transcript said editorially—eight months ago, "A war between Barbarism and Civilization". In a few days more, all Europe will have taken up Germany's insolent guage of battle, and in sheer self-defence to save the world from returning to the savagery of the early centuries, will be leagued in arms to throttle this huge, Teutonic wild beast!

Only one nation has made common cause with the Germans—barbarous Turkey—"a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind!"—and even she must now be ashamed of her yet more cruel ally!

Though Germany with cunning, satanic premeditation has worked 40 years for "The Day," and made a war preparation never equalled in the history of nations, nay, never even dreamed possible, and though because of this, and the infatuated, patriotism of the brave but deceived German masses that has rallied them as one man to make their arms successful, yet in the end, Germany will be overwhelmed—must be overwhelmed, because "God still lives!"

BRYAN'S DESERTION

BRYAN'S desertion of the President at this critical moment is very much like treason. If the event shall end in war it may well be charged to Bryan's dishonorable defection, for Germany's apologies in the Gulflight and Cushing cases showed that she was in a mood to avoid a serious break with the United States, but Bryan's act, will no doubt be taken by the blundering diplomats of that nation as a proof that this country is fatally divided, and they may consequently be insane enough to drive us to bloody conclusions.

Bryan's great reputation as an orator who twice received about 6,000,000 votes as a presidential candidate, and his supposed power as a popular leader, may well enough inspire this folly.

But for this evil possibility, Bryan's retirement is master for rejoicing both to his own party, and to the country generally.

Bryan is an illy-balanced visionary without any practical knowledge of public affairs—a mere spouter, even willing at critical moments to leave his important post to indulge for a few shekels his Chautauqua chatter! An absurd apostle of peace who would have his Nation arbitrate Germany's right to assassinate his countrymen! The country is well rid of him,

THE NEW MAYOR

THE election of Mayor Price and the rest of the Republican municipal ticket, together with the gain of a member in the city Council, is a big victory.

The majority of Treasurer Price—almost double that of any other candidate—is an eloquent tribute to his deserved popularity. His straightforward announcement of the principles that shall govern his conduct of public affairs, is worthy of his honorable course in his late office, and the citizens confidently look to see his pledges kept by a "business-like" administration. The Transcript wishes him an abundant success.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS

The primary object of the boys' and girls' clubs, which are being organized throughout the country with the assistance of the Department but in cooperation with the state colleges of agriculture, is to aid young people to become more efficient and more contented farmers and home builders. By cultivating in boys and girls habits of industry and thrift, the possibilities of farm and country life are revealed not only to them but to their elders. The best methods of handling farm products and preventing waste are demonstrated, the spirit of co-operation in family and community is developed, and the dignity of the farmer's vocation enhanced by presenting it as a skilled occupation, capable of returning adequate rewards to the competent. Finally, the school life and the home life of boys and girls are brought into closer relationship and the rural school teacher aided in the task of making agricultural instruction a vital thing.

The clubs may be organized under the leadership of the county superintendent of schools or any of the teachers under him. If the educational authorities of the county are not yet alive to the possibilities of these clubs, the county demonstration agent may take charge of the movement, or if there is no demonstration agent in the county such organizations as local chambers of commerce, the Grange, women's clubs, etc., may assume the leadership. The names and addresses of the boys and girls included in the clubs are collected and sent to the state agent, who will furnish organization and cultural instructions upon request.

Experience has shown, however, that the difficulty is not in organizing a club with a large enrollment of members, but in inducing these members to complete their work and to report on the results. The test of efficiency is not so much the organization of new clubs as continuing interest in those already formed. The leader's duty therefore is to keep in touch with the members of the club, encourage those who need encouragement, and to see that once a project has been started it is carried on to completion.

To assure this continuity of interest various schemes have been evolved to make the club work progressive. Thus in the case of the boys' clubs a number of rotation systems have been devised. In the South, for example, there is a two-year rotation, in which is followed by a winter cover crop of oats or rye with clover or vetch to be turned under. The second year cowpeas or soy beans or peanuts are grown, followed by a winter cover crop which is turned under and followed by corn the third year. In Alabama and Georgia there is a three-year rotation which consists of seed cotton, corn and oats, and cowpeas. In the North, corn is followed by forage crops, alfalfa, and clover, and a club project in poultry, pigs, or baby beef is added.

Such systems as these, however are not practicable in every locality, and State agents sometimes have to resort to unusual methods to interest the youngsters in useful work. The State club agent in Washington, for example, was confronted with a rather difficult problem in the vicinity of Birmingham, north of Puget Sound. Much of that country is owned by the Federal Government and by large landholders, and is mostly covered with large forests. Here the problem of giving the boys interesting and educational work was solved by means of the angora goat. The large estate owners are pleased to have goats forage in the forests, as they clean up the undergrowth and the State agent contends that this kind of club is the most practical for that part of the country.

Another example of agents adapting their plans to circumstances is the canning of salmon in Washington and Oregon mainly along the Columbia River. There thousands of tons of salmon have gone to waste annually. At present 25 clubs of about 20 members each are canning salmon, turning what has heretofore been wasted into a well preserved article of food.

In the girls' clubs new members grow tomatoes only. During the second year they divide their garden in half and grow tomatoes and a few other crops. The third year they have more crops. Some of the combinations are tomatoes, beans, and beets; and tomatoes, peppers, and okra. After these have been mastered, the girls begin to

fill their gardens with perennial vegetables and fruits. In this way by the time a club girl is ready for the high school or college she will have started a permanent garden or orchard.

The effect of this club work is by no means confined to the members themselves. Many of the county agents have found that it is the best possible introduction to the home of the members' parents. In practically every club it has been noticed that some of the parents and neighbors of the members invariably adopt the methods of the boys in their various projects. The yields and profits that the boys obtain are the best possible demonstration of the value of their methods. It has been said, for example, that a single corn club boy in one community did more for sound corn culture in his county than five years of public lecturing could have accomplished.

In the same way the success of the girls with their canned products has paved the way for women county agents to demonstrate simple useful lessons in cooking to the mothers. It is an easy matter for an agent who has gained in this way the confidence of the farm family to secure the introduction of a number of simple but important improvements in household management.

The new movement of organizing mother-daughter home canning clubs in the North and West is an instance of this, for it is an outgrowth and extension of the work already done by the girls' canning clubs. The club project is confined entirely to the canning of fruits and vegetables, and these may be grown by the club members—the mother-daughter team—or by some one else and purchased for canning purposes. It is designed primarily to teach better methods of home canning and to aid in the utilization of waste products of the farm kitchen and garden. Among the other aims of the clubs are to cultivate closer cooperation between mother and daughter in home interests and activities, to teach economy and thrift, and to furnish helpful ideas for the direction of girls' work, in co-operation with mothers, in the home during their vacation periods.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—

St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1914 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

A. T. R. S. CARPENTER'S STORE, IN PORT PENN,
SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1915
From 9 to 11 A. M.

A. G. COX'S OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN,
SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1915
From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

AT ASPRIL'S SHOPS IN ODESSA
EVERY MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY
During JUNE, 1915.
From 7 to 12 A. M.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE,
GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF
NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER
30, VOLUME 21, "AWS OF DELAWARE, AS
AMENDED:

Section 3—That all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

GEORGE E. RHODES,
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—

Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1914 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

S. A. DAVID'S RESIDENCE, FOREST, DEL.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1915
From 1 to 3 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD,
SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1915
From 1 to 3 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE,
GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF
NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

HARRY S. WOODKEEPER,
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER
THAN THE LAST ONE

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON
Middletown, Delaware

Proposals!

Proposals for Coal and Oil for supplying the Light and Water Commission of Middletown, Delaware.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Town Office, Middletown, up to 8 P. M., June 11th, 1915, for One Thousand (1000) tons more or less 2240 lbs. per ton Bituminous Coal, F. O. B. Cars Middletown, the analysis of Coal must be stated in all bids.

Also, on not less than (8) barrels Dryer Oil, and three (3) barrels of Cylinder Oil.

The Coal and Oil to be delivered as ordered by the Commission, for the year ending June 1, 1916.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

For further information apply to

D. W. STEVENS, Clerk,
Middletown, Delaware.

Get Action Telephone

To write or to talk, that's the question! Three minutes of quick decisive 'till telephoning, or three days of indecisive corresponding?

Settle the matter now, by a Bell toll call! Costs much less than dictation, typing, stationery, stamp and the time lost! Much less!

Take a talk-trip by Bell Telephone. It's "first aid" to the man who has goods to sell and the "punch" to

Use the Bell

BASE BALL, TO-DAY

Corbit Park

Odessa Athletic Club

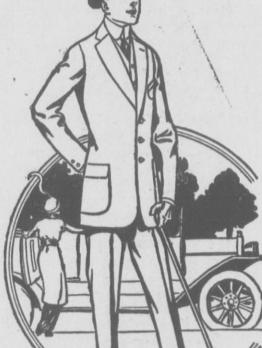
VS.

3d Ward Dem. Club

Men 20 Cents

Ladies 15 Cents

Game Called at 3:00 P. M.

Have You Seen our Splendid Stock
OF NEW SPRING WEARABLES FOR MEN---

Separate trousers made of durable materials in all the latest patterns. The workmanship is excellent. Newest styles at \$1.00 to \$4.50.

Now is the time, and this is the place to prepare for your warm weather apparel. One of the important reasons why our stocks offer you a wonderful opportunity to secure apparel at low prices is due to our large purchase made recently. Here you will find the very goods wanted today, and will be wanted for the entire season—whether it be a new suit, a new hat, new shirt, or new shoes.

Boy's Clothing for Summer

Today is the day

COSTUME FOR STREET

MAY BE DEVELOPED IN MANY KINDS OF MATERIALS.

Taffeta, Serge, or Linen All Equally Suitable—Narrow Cotton Soutache Braids Perhaps Best That Can Be Employed.

Taffeta, serge or linen—any of these are suitable for the development of the attractive street costume of the cut.

There is a pocketlike blouse worn over a soft, high-collared guimpe of white net that shows between the open-front edges.

The blouse is just caught together at the top, and the fronts are cut off best.



Coat-Dress Suitable for Serge or Linen.

short in square tabs that hang free of the belt. These are embroidered in some simple outline work, or braided. The sides and back of the blouse are tucked under the belt and an embroidered plenum added below. There are long sleeves cut with the raglan shoulder line and finished with odd and attractive circular cuffs buttoned on at the sides. The neck has a deep turned-back collar rounded across the back.

For an underskirt it will be best to use a very thin silk down the front breadth of which a panel of the dress material is sewed, and the spaces at the top and bottom that show between the open edges of the tunic are garnished with a touch of the embroidery or braiding used on the waist.

The tunic is full length, except just in front, where the material is cut away diagonally. At the top a four-inch space is left between the edges, and by crossing them farther down the triangular space results. Pocket slashes are cut just in front of either hip.

Should you use linen for this design the braiding can be done with a narrow soutache braid. It comes in fact colors and w. shes very well.

SELECT THE RIGHT COLORS

One of the Main Ideas to Be Observed by Woman Who Aims to Be Well Dressed.

A sallow skin is invariably beautiful by blue, particularly the brighter shades. But all grays, tans, moles and undecided colors should be most rigidly avoided. The woman with black hair and a sallow complexion can always dress in the rather brilliant colors, while the woman with light brown hair must make the most of blues, cursive, pinky maize, and possibly carmine. She should seldom wear white; and must beware of the delicate pastel shades that so beautify the blonde and brunettes with a pink and white skin.

Very few people can look as smart or charming in one color as in another, and while a dress of the most becoming hue incurs the expenditure of not one penny more than a robe of doubtful taste it is worth three or four times as much to its wearer. It enhances her good points and makes the very best of her defects, and is still wearable, may, more, still charming—after a length of service that would

STYLES HAVE WARLIKE AIR

Military Effects Are Noticeable on Almost All the Garments Just Now Popular.

One of the newest of the military notes in the world of feminine apparel is a boot with blue cloth tops marked down the front with two lines of gilt braid and buttoned with brass military buttons. The vamp of these boots is made of black patent leather or kid in gun metal finish.

Of course, we are all used to the military collar on coats and to the suits with ornaments of braid applied in soldier fashion. Then there are military belts of leather now and then, and it may be that the war is responsible for the prevalence of the zouave jacket.

It is strange, though, isn't it, that the cape—the essence of military clothes tends to—should have been discarded by fad?—as the war began? Who can say the war was that the cape had such a reason?

have taken every scrap of effect and charm from a dress which had been chosen for its style alone.

Many women owe their reputation for beauty to being harmoniously dressed—for choosing the right color scheme and having the courage to stick to it. But, of course, this is not by any means an easy thing to do, particularly in these days of "readymades," when in order to be faithful to one's belief in color-care it is often necessary to pass by an unusually attractive hat or blouse simply because its hue is apt to accentuate the wearer's pallor when fatigued, or, in another case, to detract from the brightness of her eyes.

But the limitations imposed upon a woman by this care and discrimination in dress are compensated for by the fact that however simply or economically attired she is always at her best.

RETURNS TO MODES OF OLD

Liking for the Early Victorian Styles is Just Now Extremely Pronounced.

Eliminate the long trailing skirt and the hobble from our midst and there is practically no mode that can be described as demode. The subject of the crinoline has several times come under discussion.

The conditions of life are completely altered since its triumph.

Motors and railways and other means of transit will ever militate against its resuscitation. The picture-style of dress is meeting with approval, but that does not mean the crinoline. The conceits which are most in vogue are the offspring of the days of the early Victorian era. Women were essentially feminine then, and today they are harking back to this place in their mode of living as well as in their fashions. Raiment for outdoor wear is thoroughly practical and smart, the esthetic or picturesque note being reserved for the home.

There is nothing new under the sun is an axiom that is forcibly brought home when one studies the newest versions of the old world headgear that has once more come into use again. In the old coaching days the postilion wore a hat; with the shape we are all familiar. The smart monadine now has this hat carried out in panama; around the crown is a drapery of black satin, in front a single plume is introduced, on which is appliqued the wearer's favorite flower. The old world sailor has a low crown and very broad brim.

SKULL CAP FROM PARIS



A Very Chic Looking Toque Is This Skull Cap of Straw by Coquille Haran of Paris. Shadow Checked Taffeta Runs Through Vertical Bands of Straw and Mounting the Brim Are Two Horsehair Brushes Set in Ornate Cups.

Braid and Fur.

Braid and fur are interestingly combined in ornaments for cloth coats. There are frogs of black braid edged with a parrot fringe of soft black fur, and with a fur collar or braid banding on the coat, the effect of these frocks would be very good.

To Unscrew Bottle Top.

When you cannot unscrew the top of a bottle try inserting the top between the door and the jamb and pulling back the door; this will hold the top so tightly that you will have no difficulty in unscrewing it.

SHADE NEEDED FOR POULTRY

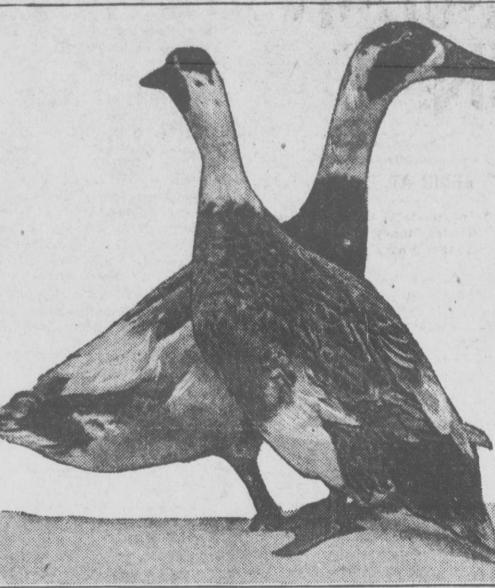
Clean Sheds Built of Lumber Is Easily Arranged Where Fowls Are Not Permitted in Orchard.

Doubtless the very sudden and very complete popularity which the cap attained was the cause of its equally sudden and complete downfall.

Reed Furniture.

The demand for reed, rattan and fiber furniture has constantly increased during the last few years, for the reason that it fills the long-felt want of serviceable and decorative living room, sun room and veranda furniture. It also lends itself to all kinds of finish, being brought out in the natural color, stains of various colors, mostly brown, and very frequently in white enamel and old ivory for rooms of more delicate treatment. Loose cushion upholstery adds very materially to the decorative effect of this popular furniture. Tapestries for the winter months, chintz, cretonne, linens or those in the lighter fabrics are very popular.

RAISING DUCKS FOR EGGS AND PROFIT



Runner Ducks, Best Utility Fowl.

The best authorities on Runner ducks agree that the pure-bred Penciled Runner lays pure white eggs, and many of them, as invariably as does the pure-bred Leghorn of different varieties. As a result the Runner duck has earned the name of "the Leghorn of the duck family."

As a utility fowl the true Penciled Runner stands well in the lead, and the Penciled Runner is the best for our utility breeders to consider.

Probably the world's official record is held by one of those New Zealand Runners. This duck laid 320 eggs in 365 days in her second year. She laid 512 eggs in 23 months, including the molting season. A daughter of this duck laid 177 eggs in 179 consecutive days, and 293 eggs in 314 consecutive laying days. When she was two years and eight months old her record was over 500 eggs. The breeder of these ducks mated the females to drakes whose dams had a record of 200 eggs a year or better.

In the Christchurch test the Buff Orpington ducks made a fine record. Both Orpington and Runner ducks have made fine records in the Cambridge tests there, and one pen of both Runners and Orpingtons made a remarkable showing for several months after those tests had ended. In 5½ months after the above tests ended one breeder's ducks laid as follows: Buff Orpingtons, 772 eggs; Penciled Runners, 749 eggs. This is an average of 129 and 125 per duck for the time above quoted.

In Australia the Utility club has egg-laying contests of great interest. Ducks and other fowl from that continent and New Zealand compete in these contests, and the rivalry is even greater than in our fancy shows in this country. The competing ducks there seem to be mostly Runners and Orpingtons, and both of these have won fine places. Most of the breeders

of ducks there consider six ducks plenty for a pen in breeding for best utility qualities, and it is very interesting to note the type of duck the winners of the contests there are, in comparison with our present show types here. Their ducks are much more heavy and broad, and the type is entirely different in both Runners and Buff Orpington ducks. This is something for our utility breeders to consider.

Probably the world's official record is held by one of those New Zealand Runners. This duck laid 320 eggs in 365 days in her second year. She laid 512 eggs in 23 months, including the molting season. A daughter of this duck laid 177 eggs in 179 consecutive days, and 293 eggs in 314 consecutive laying days. When she was two years and eight months old her record was over 500 eggs. The breeder of these ducks mated the females to drakes whose dams had a record of 200 eggs a year or better.

In the Christchurch test the Buff Orpington ducks made a fine record. Both Orpington and Runner ducks have made fine records in the Cambridge tests there, and one pen of both Runners and Orpingtons made a remarkable showing for several months after those tests had ended. In 5½ months after the above tests ended one breeder's ducks laid as follows: Buff Orpingtons, 772 eggs; Penciled Runners, 749 eggs. This is an average of 129 and 125 per duck for the time above quoted.

In Australia the Utility club has egg-laying contests of great interest. Ducks and other fowl from that continent and New Zealand compete in these contests, and the rivalry is even greater than in our fancy shows in this country. The competing ducks there seem to be mostly Runners and Orpingtons, and both of these have won fine places. Most of the breeders

TREATMENT FOR SCALY LEG

Dipping Feet and Legs of Fowls Affected in Kerosene Will Prove Quite Effective.

Look out for the scaly leg in your stock at this time. After passing through the cold and dampness of the winter months this trouble is quite likely to develop among at least a few of your fowls, and it should be nipped right in the bud or it will run through all your stock. While it is nothing serious or rapid in its work, it will make your fowls very uncomfortable, and at times it will even cripple some where it gets to be a thick scale.

The best treatment is to take a can of kerosene oil, nail it to the wall of your poultry house, where it will be convenient to dip the feet and legs of each fowl affected in up just to, but not on to, the feathers of the hock joint. This, says Southern Ruralist, repeated every other day for about two weeks will clear it all off except in extreme cases, when it will take longer treatment, to be followed with a little oil or vaseline occasionally to smooth up the surface.

CARE IN RUNNING INCUBATOR

Cleanliness Should Be Watchword in Operating Machine—Brooders Should Be Disinfected.

The incubator should be run upon sanitary lines with cleanliness for the watchword from start to finish. The machine should be thoroughly cleaned and scrubbed out before being put into use, well sunned and thoroughly dried.

Use no disinfectants in the operation, however, as they may affect the eggs, by absorption.

After each hatch the trays should be cleaned and aired and the inside of the machine well brushed, but not

so close to the fire that they are

burned.

Incubator Not to Blame.

Don't blame the incubators if the eggs become chilled, or there was a possibility of their having been unfertilized.

Keep Poultry House Clean.

If good health is to be maintained in the poultry houses, the droppings should be cleaned out frequently.

Valuable Egg Food.

Steamed or cooked oats are not

only relished by the hens, but prove

to be a valuable egg food.

Step Toward Failure.

Improper food or food fed irregularly is a long step toward that

failure.

Value of Laying Hen.

After the second year the value of

the hen as a winter layer decreases

where the fowls and chicks are run-

ning. Think of these things now and

get them ready, so that when the warm days come the fowls will not

need to suffer for even a single day.

Incubator Not to Blame.

Don't blame the incubators if the

eggs become chilled, or there was a

possibility of their having been unfer-

tilized.

Keep Poultry House Clean.

If good health is to be maintained in

the poultry houses, the droppings

should be cleaned out frequently.

Valuable Egg Food.

Steamed or cooked oats are not

only relished by the hens, but prove

to be a valuable egg food.

Step Toward Failure.

Improper food or food fed irregularly is a long step toward that

failure.

Value of Laying Hen.

After the second year the value of

the hen as a winter layer decreases

where the fowls and chicks are run-

ning. Think of these things now and

get them ready, so that when the warm

days come the fowls will not

need to suffer for even a single day.

Incubator Not to Blame.

Don't blame the incubators if the

eggs become chilled, or there was a

possibility of their having been unfer-

tilized.

Keep Poultry House Clean.

If good health is to be maintained in

the poultry houses, the droppings

should be cleaned out frequently.

Valuable Egg Food.

Steamed or cooked oats are not

only relished by the hens, but prove

to be a valuable egg food.

Step Toward Failure.

Improper food or food fed irregularly is a long step toward that

failure.

Value of Laying Hen.

After the second year the value of

the hen as a winter layer decreases

where the fowls and chicks are run-

ning. Think of these things now and

get them ready, so that when the warm

days come the fowls will not

DAIRY

INVESTMENT IN POOR COWS

Milk Producer Must Stop Guessing and Be Certain of Results—Much Money Is Wasted.

Chief obstacles in successful dairying are lack of well balanced, intensive methods and not applying business principles. The milk producer must stop guessing and know for sure what the results will be and adopt the ways of most profit.

Large sums of money are invested in many acres of land, extensive and



PASTURES TO SUSTAIN EVEN MILK FLOW



Field of Red Top and Timothy at New Jersey Experiment Station.

(By W. M. KELLY.)

The time when dairy cattle can be turned out in the summer to shift for themselves has passed. Under the best conditions, the abundance of pasture grass is certain to decrease after the middle of July, and its quality also deteriorates.

To sustain an even flow of milk we must be prepared to supply additional food. A milk flow, allowed to decrease at this time, cannot be fully regained until the cow again freshens.

The cow that is giving milk, and the growing heifer, suffer a severe shock, from which they are slow to recover if compelled to fight flies and exist on semistarvation rations, in a drought-stricken pasture.

Many dairy farmers make the mistake of allowing the cows to shrink in their flow of milk, before beginning to feed the supplemental foods.

Supplying these as soon as the pasture begins to fall, makes the change more gradual and insures an even, steady drift of the cows, which is so essential to sustaining a large flow of milk.

Another very common mistake made by many dairy farmers is that of feeding a heavy grain ration to the cows when a bare pasture is their sole supply of rough food. Such roughage is neither palatable nor abundant enough to produce good results.

On the modern dairy farm where corn, clover and alfalfa thrive, it is unnecessary to plan an extensive and complicated system of forage crops to supplement the pastures.

The supply may be obtained by holding over ensilage or by cutting clover and alfalfa, and feeding them green in liberal quantities.

Oats, peas, rye, barley and various other crops, may be specially grown for summer feeds, but none of these crops will yield as much food as corn, clover, alfalfa and oats and peas that are raised in the regular crop rotation.

I believe it is generally unwise to practice a complicated system of growing catch crops, when it is possible to obtain equally good results from the green feed supplied by the regular field crops.

In actual practice I have depended chiefly upon corn, oats and clover and

peas for soiling purposes during the summer, harvesting as much of each crop green as was necessary to balance up the deficiency of pasture grass.

The corn ensilage has the advantage of being at hand in case the drought comes unusually early in the season, when it is difficult to get soiling crops to grow heavily enough. Corn is both the best grain and soiling crop.

This fact has been a stumbling block to many farmers. In trying to save grain and ensilage for winter feeding they have allowed many dollars to slip through their hands by underfeeding.

The same holds good when clover and alfalfa are saved for hay, when the cattle are suffering for succulent food. In no way can we realize greater feeding value from these crops than by cutting and feeding them green.

It is the height of folly to save clover and alfalfa for hay and allow it to lose feeding value from rain and heat before feeding it to the cows, when they are suffering in a parched pasture for want of this kind of food.

It is common to see a herd of dairy cattle in the late summer stamping dust from a dried-up pasture, fighting flies, and vainly endeavoring to break through a fence which holds them out of a luxuriant field of corn that flaunts its prodigious wealth of dark green foliage before them.

It is a penny wise and pound foolish policy to allow cows to fall away in the milk yield and condition, when a few rows of rankly growing corn and alfalfa, and feeding them green in liberal quantities.

It is true that when corn is cut green it has less feeding value than when it is mature, but the ripened stalk and leaves are largely wasted as much of the crop is harvested.

When cut and fed green there is scarcely any waste, for the whole stalk, leaves and grain are eaten.

While corn in its roasting-ear stage has less total nourishment than the whole plant when matured, yet when cut at this time it will actually give better results than when husked from the standing stalk and fed later after the cattle have fallen away in their milk yield and flesh condition.

More than one-half of the run-down condition of dairy cattle during the winter can be traced to a decline in condition before they go into winter quarters in the fall.

TO OBTAIN A GOOD STAND OF CLOVER

Crop Will Not Succeed on Poorly Drained Soil—Lack of Fertility Reduces Yield.

Observations indicate that failure to obtain a successful stand of clover is due to a number of different causes, any one or any combination of which may react very unfavorably to its growth. The primary causes of clover failure appear to be due to depletion of the humus content of the soil and soil acidity. Clover will not succeed on poorly drained soil. Lack of fertility reduces the yield in some sections.

In the spring grain sections that nurse crop should be sown from one-half to two-thirds the usual rate.

When a full seeding of the nurse crop is made, and this is especially true of oats, the greater portion of the soil moisture is used by the grain. The clover plants thus become weakened and when the grain is cut they are killed by the hot sun before they have time to recover.

Alike clover does well on soil which will no longer grow red clover, and where moisture is sufficient it is recommended that alike be planted. Sweet clover or soy beans are very good soil renovators, and they may replace red clover in the rotations until the soil is in such condition that red clover will succeed.

Test Seed Grain.

The business farmer of today tests his seed grain. In farming, as in every other business, elements of chance are being removed as fully as possible.

Appetite for Mutton.

One thing which opposes the development of an appetite for mutton is our ignorance of the best methods of cooking it.

Detect Preserved Eggs.

The albumen of eggs that have been preserved in water glass solution is very watery and the yolks are slightly darker than in fresh eggs. Yolks of fertile eggs change less in color than of fertile ones. Usually a deposit of water glass can be detected on the outside of the shells.

Art of Cultivation.

Irrigation is the art of cultivating the soil so thoroughly that a minimum amount of water is required for the proper growth of the crops.

Phase of Beef Supply.
The slaughter of young calves is one of the serious phases of the problem of the maintenance of our country's beef supply.

Sow Onion Seed.
Sow onion seed thickly to make sets for fall planting. Home-grown sets are generally more reliable than others.

Clean the Well.
When did the well or the cistern get its last cleaning?

Drawback of Idleness.

The improvidences and perplexities of business are softness and luxury compared with the incessant cravings of vacancy and the unsatisfactory expedients of idleness.—Dr. Johnson.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

MUST BEGIN AT THE BOTTOM

First Thing to Do is to Improve Bad Dirt Roads—Money Required is Astonishingly Small.

The dirt roads are the real highways of commerce. Without them you would have little use for macadam roads or other highways of like character. In the dirt roads we must begin at the bottom. As the dirt roads are improved year by year, by process of evolution, when necessity requires a certain percentage of them will become trunk lines and be converted into rock, macadam, concrete or roads of like character. This will come about when the betterment of the dirt roads has improved agricultural and other communities through which they pass that the wealth and population and commerce justify it.

We cannot make all the roads rock, macadam or concrete roads, but we



Building a Good Road Through a Hill.

can make all our bad dirt roads good dirt roads. We can make the rock, macadam or concrete roads in certain sections and communities where country growth, wealth, population and volume of heavy traffic demand and justify it. The amount of money really required to convert a bad dirt road into a good dirt road by the use of modern road equipment is astonishingly small.

Where the roads from the farm to the railway station are partly bad dirt roads, partly good dirt roads and partly rock, concrete or macadam roads, the farmer must gauge his load not by the good dirt road, not by the good macadam road over which he passes a part of the distance, but by the bad dirt road he must travel. What we should do is to improve the road, gauging the load the producer must haul. If he has to struggle with bad dirt roads, he is the man we wish to serve. These roads are the arteries of the commerce of the soil, and our very life, credit, prosperity, education, church and future interests depend upon them.

The closer we place the producers to the markets the lower will be our cost of living. The roads which serve the producers today are the dirt roads, roads of the people, roads reaching every community, and 50 years from now the great majority of the roads serving the producers will still be dirt roads. We must deal with things real, not ideal!—Gov. Major of Missouri.

VALUE OF BETTER HIGHWAYS

Man Looking for Location is Likely to Judge Neighborhood by Kind of Roads It Maintains.

Are you doing anything for good roads? Is your community doing anything? Is your county alive to the value of rock roads, roads of a permanent type? If you are a farmer you ought to be able to realize the value of better highways more keenly than any other citizen.

It is a fact that the chance visitor and the man who is looking for a location are likely to judge a neighborhood or a region by the kind of highways it maintains. Stretches of mud holes blast a community's reputation. Bad roads kill church life and choke education. Churches and schools are dependent very markedly upon good roads. Where the roads are stretches of mud in winter and dust and old ruts in summer, neither schools nor churches may flourish.

When you find a farmer who opposes good roads and fights a reasonable taxation for building better highways you will find a man who is a drawback to his community.

The experiments on rates of seeding, using from 10 to 30 pounds per acre, gave very little difference between light and heavy seedings. On a good seedbed 15 pounds should be sufficient. A comparison of alfalfa seeded alone with alfalfa seeded with other grasses or clovers indicates that the best is to seed it alone.

Time for Road Drag.
As soon as the mud begins to dry up, the road drags should be put to work.

To Remove Odor of Tobacco.
Here is a formula that will remove the odor of tobacco and sweeten the breath: Chlorate of lime, 7 drachms; vanilla sugar, 3 drachms; gum arabic, 3 drachms. Mix to a paste with warm water, roll out and cut into lozenges.

Drawback of Idleness.

The improvidences and perplexities of business are softness and luxury compared with the incessant cravings of vacancy and the unsatisfactory expedients of idleness.—Dr. Johnson.

Making War Impossible.
"I shall yet succeed," said the inventor, "in producing a weapon so deadly that war must cease."

"I shouldn't be surprised," replied Miss Cayenne.

"A few more engines

of destruction may kill off people until there won't be enough to conduct a battle."

Prisoner wiped a tear from his eye,

and turned a haggard face to the magistrate.

"Your worship," said he, "I am engaged in manufacturing smoked glasses for viewing eclipses—an industry that entails protracted periods of enforced leisure."

Couldn't Put That in Print.
Doctor—"That last case has made me miss the big dinner this evening to the distinguished Professor Jay. It's too late now.

His Wife—"Never mind, dear; the speeches were published.

Doctor—"Yes, but the dinner won't

The Idea.
How was it that Hamfat was queering the act?"

"I believe it was by acting queer."

What is Castoria

CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium,

Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It

destroys Worms and relieves Feverishness. For more than thirty years it

has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulence, Wind

Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep.

The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over

30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under

his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this.

All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and

Children—Experience against Experiment.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Tailor Got Even.

The Central Law Journal says that a Philadelphia tailor was shocked over

the size of the bill rendered by a lawyer he engaged to sue a customer and later when the lawyer bought a suit of clothes the tailor retaliated by sending him a bill in the following legal terms:

"To measure and taking order for one suit, \$4.50; warrant and in-

structions to foreman for executing the

same, \$3.35; going twice to cloth merchant, \$2.25; fees to cloth mer-

chant, \$2.25; cutting the cloth, \$8.75;

materials for working, \$5.50; sundries

for working, \$9; trying on of the suit,

\$2.75; alterations and amendments,

\$4.50; entering transaction in day-

book, \$2; posting same in ledger, \$2;

engrossing same, \$3.50; writing to the

button dealer, \$1.25; filing his de-

claration—eight sheets, \$8; fees to but-

ton merchant, \$9.75; removing the

suit by certiorari to your residence,

\$2.25; writing receipt, \$1.75; filing

ditto, \$1.50; total, \$100.25."

Practice Makes Perfect.

An ex-corporal of the regular army wanted a job in the park spearing bits of paper and other debris with a sharp stick.

"Do I have to take a civil service examination?" he asked the district leader.

"I guess not," said the man of influence.

"Just bring me a letter from your captain stating that you are proficient in bayonet drill. That ought to convince the commissioner that you're qualified for the job."

His Way.

"Old General Putnam would be a good man to have in the emergencies of this war."

"Why so?"

"Because he knew how to jump into a hole and get out of one."

He's a poor actor who can't get any one to take his part!

The rule is that those who shave themselves hear less baseball.

Those Holland Bulbs.

Bacon—I see British marines interred in Holland are receiving ten cents and noncommissioned officers 25 cents a day as pocket money.

B. B. PICK UPS

Didn't our boys Wade Over-the-brook though! And some brook too! Overbrookers also came for Middletown hair—and lost their own.

Thirteen Overbrookers succumbed to "Newmanitis" at the homeplate.

Bell knows the fine points—trotted alongside a ball rolling on third base line—wouldn't touch it—ball rolled out of the field—safe hit lost to Overbrook.

The grandstand at times was so quiet you could almost hear a pin drop"—at least a linch pin.

The Overbrookers covered every inch of field and sky, gobbling all that rolled or flew.

Manager Dan's smile, after game was over—Overbrook—was expansive you could almost see it behind his back.

Score 1 to 0 favor Middletown—Overbrook at the bat—two out—two on bases—situation tense—all fans nervous Newman cool as a cucumber on ice—"strike one—ball one—strike two—ball two"—everybody gasping—"strike three, you're out"! Then the fans exploded in one mighty, joyful whoop.

"It was the pitchers game" said an old fan at our elbow.

Guess that's so, 13 strike outs—39 whacks at Newman's illusive pill and nothing there but the atmosphere!

Mathematical game up to 7th, both sides busy "ciphering"—then our boys chalked up an integer, only, but my 1 beats nothing a mile.

"Little Boy Blue" could bat, but he always developed "tire" trouble when he "sprained"—"defective hose", as the firemen would say.

From their names Riley, Ryan, O'Donnell, O'Toole and McGuigan—you might think "Auld Ireland" had struck Middletown.

But they're a jolly lot of good fellows who played a square game, and took their licking like men.

Thompson's bad case of butter fingers in the first inning was redeemed by a splendid catch in the third.

In the sixth inning McGuigan made a brilliant running fly catch in the extreme centre field, thus spoiling a magnificent three base if not a home hit by Thompson.

"The Odessa team is putting up a great game this year"!—"Eddie" in Ev. Jour.

And our boys trimmed that same Odessa team!

Elkton game, the bummest yet—certainly the first inning! It was "butter fingers" nearly everywhere!

Their brief but noisy outburst in the 2d and 8th, showed the fault was not their lungs!

It was a "jame" game—Gallagher sprained an ankle, Vinyard went lame—Pickett's "Fat Boy" ditto, and the Elkton catcher got a hot one in the ribs that made him put on his big liver pad.

Our boys had but one Walker, while Kirk in that horrible first, presented the Elktoners with three!

Gallagher and Eliason did well—Eliason has the honor of the longest drive this season to center.

Fine fellows those Elktoners and some of them played good ball.

Our "Colts" can lick 'em, we still believe. Do it!

All fandom—and all the boys, too,—admit all visitors beat 'em stealing bases. Do it!

PAID LOCAL ADS.

FOR SALE—Wagons and Dearborns. J. C. GREEN.

FOR SALE—Fresh and Salt Fish at all times. W. C. JONES.

FOR SALE—The best steak, roasts, lamb and veal. W. C. JONES.

Dr. Warren S. P. Combs Dentist. Successor to the late Dr. J. C. Stites.

FOR SALE—Cabbage, Tomato, egg and pepper plants. A. W. TATMAN.

FOR SALE—A large quantity of choice cabbage and celery plants. MRS. E. J. STEELE.

HIDES WANTED—The highest cash prices paid for horse and cow hides. W. C. JONES.

For the neatest and best cleaning of your Spring Straws, Panamas and Felt Hats, apply to F. D. PINDER.

NOTICE—After July 1st, 1915, will conduct a Cash Business. 30 days extension on approved accounts in the blacksmith and wheelwright business. J. C. GREEN.

FOR SALE—One Horizontal Boiler; one engine; one deep well pump; one curd machine; 2 milk vats; 15 milk cans; 10 butter boxes; pulleys and belting. JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

WANTED—Widower having a daughter 7 years old, wants child about 12 or 15 years old from the country as companion for his daughter. Will furnish good home and opportunity to attend public school. Apply with reference to X. Y. L. this office.

NOTICE—Sergeant S. Wilson, late of Gilbert & Bacon, Philadelphia and Bachrach, New York, Baltimore and Washington, is in Townsend, Del., for three weeks. Anyone wishing high class photographs can have same made at their homes. The lastest and best photographic methods. Drop postal card.

M. S. WILSON, Townsend, Del.

The above sale is not by reason of default on the part of the defendant, means of passing unobjectionable

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF JUNE, 1915, at 10 o'clock, a.m.,

the following described Real Estate, viz: All that certain lot or piece of land with the brick dwelling house thereon erected, known as No. 715 Locust street, situated in the city of Wilmington, county and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at the point on the southerly side of Locust street between Seventh and Eighth streets at the distance of seventy-five feet and one-quarter inches eastward from the easterly side of Eighth street; thence westerly, parallel with Eighth street one hundred feet to a stake; thence southerly, parallel with Spruce street, passing through the middle of the division wall between the house on this lot and the house on the lot adjoining on the west one hundred and sixteen feet nine inches to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Vandever avenue, sixteen feet one and three-quarter inches; thence northerly, parallel with Spruce street one hundred and sixteen feet nine inches to the aforesaid southerly side of Vandever avenue; and thence westerly, parallel with Ninth street one and three-quarter inches to the place of beginning. Together with the free and uninterrupted right, use and privilege of the alley adjoining this property in common with others entitled thereto forever.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Craig and Edith M. Craig, his wife, mortgagors, and to be sold by

HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., June 9th, 1915.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF JUNE, 1915, at 10 o'clock, a.m.,

the following described Real Estate, viz:

All that certain lot or piece of land, with the brick dwelling house thereon erected, situated in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF JUNE, 1915, at 10 o'clock, a.m.,

the following described Real Estate, viz:

Beginning at the point on the westerly side of Wilson street between Ninth and Tenth streets at the distance of eighty-nine feet from the northerly side of Ninth street at a corner of land, now or formerly of William Postles; thence westerly along a line of said land and parallel with said Ninth street seventy-six feet to the easterly side of an alley ten feet wide; thence northerly along said alley side thirteen feet and eight inches; thence easterly and parallel with said Ninth street seventy-six feet to the easterly side of Wilson street, leading thereby southerly thirteen feet and eight inches to the place of beginning, by the contents thereof what they may.

With the free use and privilege of said alley ten feet wide and also an alloy five feet wide, with which it unites leading into Wilson street, in common with other owners of property adjoining thereto forever.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Craig and Edith M. Craig, his wife, mortgagors, and to be sold by

HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., June 9th, 1915.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF JUNE, 1915, at 10 o'clock, a.m.,

the following described Real Estate, viz:

All that certain lot or piece of land with the two-story brick dwelling houses erected thereon, situated in the city of Wilmington, county and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at the point on the westerly side of land now or formerly of Alexander White and at the distance of one hundred and forty-two feet one inch northerly from the northerly side of Eighth street; thence southerly along said side of Locust street thirty feet to land, now or formerly of William Forrest; thence along a line of said land westerly and parallel with Eighth street seventy-seven feet ten inches to a stake; thence northerly and parallel with Locust street forty-two feet to a line of said land now or formerly of Alexander White, and thence along a line of said land easterly and parallel with Eighth street seventy-seven feet ten inches to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may. With the privilege of the use of a certain alley called Cherry street, leading into Locust street and of the use of a certain pump and the water therefrom located on the edge of said Cherry street on lands now or formerly of the said William Forrest in common with others entitled to the same privilege forever.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Craig and Edith M. Craig, his wife, mortgagors, and to be sold by

HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., June 9th, 1915.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF JUNE, 1915, at 10 o'clock, a.m.,

the following described Real Estate, viz:

All that certain lot or piece of land with the brick dwelling house thereon erected, situated in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF JUNE, 1915, at 10 o'clock, a.m.,

the following described Real Estate, viz:

Beginning at the point on the westerly side of Alexander White and at the distance of one hundred and forty-two feet one inch northerly from the northerly side of Eighth street; thence southerly along said side of Locust street thirty feet to land, now or formerly of William Forrest; thence along a line of said land westerly and parallel with Eighth street seventy-seven feet ten inches to a stake; thence northerly and parallel with Locust street forty-two feet to a line of said land now or formerly of Alexander White, and thence along a line of said land easterly and parallel with Eighth street seventy-seven feet ten inches to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

With the privilege of the use of a certain alley called Cherry street, leading into Locust street and of the use of a certain pump and the water therefrom located on the edge of said Cherry street on lands now or formerly of the said William Forrest in common with others entitled to the same privilege forever.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Craig and Edith M. Craig, his wife, mortgagors, and to be sold by

HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., June 9th, 1915.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF JUNE, 1915, at 10 o'clock, a.m.,

the following described Real Estate, viz:

All that certain lot or piece of land with the brick dwelling house thereon erected, situated in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF JUNE, 1915, at 10 o'clock, a.m.,

the following described Real Estate, viz:

Beginning at the point on the westerly side of Alexander White and at the distance of one hundred and forty-two feet one inch northerly from the northerly side of Eighth street; thence southerly along said side of Locust street thirty feet to land, now or formerly of William Forrest; thence along a line of said land westerly and parallel with Eighth street seventy-seven feet ten inches to a stake; thence northerly and parallel with Locust street forty-two feet to a line of said land now or formerly of Alexander White, and thence along a line of said land easterly and parallel with Eighth street seventy-seven feet ten inches to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

With the privilege of the use of a certain alley called Cherry street, leading into Locust street and of the use of a certain pump and the water therefrom located on the edge of said Cherry street on lands now or formerly of the said William Forrest in common with others entitled to the same privilege forever.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Craig and Edith M. Craig, his wife, mortgagors, and to be sold by

HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., June 9th, 1915.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF JUNE, 1915, at 10 o'clock, a.m.,

the following described Real Estate, viz:

All that certain lot or piece of land with the brick dwelling house thereon erected, situated in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF JUNE, 1915, at 10 o'clock, a.m.,

the following described Real Estate, viz:

Beginning at the point on the westerly side of Alexander White and at the distance of one hundred and forty-two feet one inch northerly from the northerly side of Eighth street; thence southerly along said side of Locust street thirty feet to land, now or formerly of William Forrest; thence along a line of said land westerly and parallel with Eighth street seventy-seven feet ten inches to a stake; thence northerly and parallel with Locust street forty-two feet to a line of said land now or formerly of Alexander White, and thence along a line of said land easterly and parallel with Eighth street seventy-seven feet ten inches to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

With the privilege of the use of a certain alley called Cherry street, leading into Locust street and of the use of a certain pump and the water therefrom located on the edge of said Cherry street on lands now or formerly of the said William Forrest in common with others entitled to the same privilege forever.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Craig and Edith M. Craig, his wife, mortgagors, and to be sold by

HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., June 9th, 1915.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF JUNE, 1915, at 10 o'clock, a.m.,

the following described Real Estate, viz:

All that certain lot or piece of land with the brick dwelling house thereon erected, situated in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF JUNE, 1915, at 10 o'clock, a.m.,

the following described Real Estate, viz:

Beginning at the point on the westerly side of Alexander White and at the distance of one hundred and forty-two feet one inch northerly from the northerly side of Eighth street; thence southerly along said side of Locust street thirty feet to land, now or formerly of William Forrest; thence along a line of said land westerly and parallel with Eighth street seventy-seven feet ten inches to a stake; thence northerly and parallel with Locust street forty-two feet to a line of said land now or formerly of Alexander White, and thence along a line of said land easterly and parallel with Eighth street seventy-seven feet ten inches to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

With the privilege of the use of a certain alley called Cherry street, leading into Locust street and of the use of a certain pump and the water therefrom located on the edge of said Cherry street on lands now or formerly of the said William Forrest in common with others entitled to the same privilege forever.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Craig and Edith M. Craig, his wife, mortgagors, and to be sold by

HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., June 9th, 1915.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets,